

<i>Helix nemoralis</i> , L. Pink, yellow, plain, or with one or more bands.	<i>Helix pulchella</i> , Müll.
— <i>hispida</i> , L. Boiling water makes the hairs fall off.	— —, var. <i>costata</i> , Müll.
— <i>revelata</i> , Mich.	<i>Bulimus acutus</i> , Müll.
— <i>pisana</i> , Müll.	— <i>obscurus</i> , Müll.
— <i>virgata</i> , Da Costa. White, dark, and banded.	<i>Pupa umbilicata</i> , Drap.
— <i>caperata</i> , Mont.	— <i>marginata</i> , Drap.
— —, var. <i>ornata</i> , Picard.	<i>Vertigo pygmæa</i> , Drap.
— <i>rotundata</i> , Müll.	— <i>edentula</i> , Drap.
— <i>pygmæa</i> , Drap.	<i>Balia perversa</i> , L.
	<i>Clausilia rugosa</i> , Drap.
	<i>Cochliopa lubrica</i> , Müll.
	<i>Carychium minimum</i> , Müll.

XXXII.—*Additional Remarks on the Classification of the Genera of Chiroptera.* By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., F.L.S., &c.

SINCE my *Conspectus* of the Suborders, Families, and Genera of Chiroptera was published in the 'Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.' for Nov. 1875, the system of classification adopted by me has, among other notices, been especially referred to in Mr. Wallace's 'Geographical Distribution of Animals,' and in a review of my 'Monograph of the Asiatic Chiroptera' which appeared in the last number of this journal. In both instances the writers appear to regard my new families *Emballonuridæ* and *Nycteridæ* as equivalent to *Noctilionidæ*, Gray, and *Megadermata*, Peters, respectively.

As it would necessarily follow, if these opinions were accepted, that zoologists must consider the new names proposed by me additions only to the already much overcrowded list of synonyms, I think it very necessary to point out, to those who may not have time or opportunity to compare my classification with those previously published, the differences which exist between the natural families indicated by me under the names *Emballonuridæ* and *Nycteridæ* and those previously known as *Noctilionidæ*, Gray, and *Megadermata*, Peters, respectively.

In the Table below I have placed, for the purpose of comparison, the names of the genera composing the families *Nycteridæ* and *Emballonuridæ* in parallel columns with those containing the genera of *Megadermata*, *Brachyura* and *Molossi*, Peters, and *Noctilionidæ*, Gray.

<i>Peters</i> (1865-1867).	<i>Gray</i> (1866).	<i>Dobson</i> (1875).
Fam. Megadermata.		Fam. Nycteridæ.
Gen. <i>Rhinopoma.</i> } <i>Megaderma.</i> } <i>Nycteris.</i> } <i>Nyctophilus.</i> }	Distributed between the families <i>Rhinolo-</i> <i>phidæ</i> and <i>Vespertilio-</i> <i>nidæ.</i>	} Gen. <i>Megaderma.</i> <i>Nycteris.</i>
Fam. Brachyura.	Fam. Noctilionidæ.	Fam. Emballonuridæ.
Gen. <i>Mystacina.</i>	Gen. <i>Mystacina.</i>	Gen. <i>Mystacina.</i>
<i>Noctilio.</i>	<i>Noctilio.</i>	<i>Noctilio.</i>
<i>Taphozous.</i>	<i>Mormops.</i>	<i>Taphozous.</i>
<i>Emballonura.</i>	<i>Phyllostoma.</i>	<i>Emballonura.</i>
<i>Saccopteryx.</i>	<i>Chilonycteris.</i>	<i>Saccopteryx.</i>
<i>Peropteryx.</i>	<i>Pteronotus.</i>	(<i>Peropteryx,</i>
<i>Cornura.</i>	<i>Spectrellum.</i>	<i>Cornura,</i>
<i>Balantiopteryx.</i>	<i>Myotis.</i>	<i>Balantiopteryx.</i>)
<i>Rhynchonycteris.</i>	<i>Nyctinomus.</i>	<i>Rhynchonycteris.</i>
<i>Centronycteris.</i>	Subg. <i>Tadarida.</i>	(<i>Centronycteris.</i>)
<i>Coleura.</i>	Gen. <i>Molossus.</i>	<i>Coleura.</i>
<i>Diclidurus.</i>	Subg. <i>Mormopterus.</i>	<i>Diclidurus.</i>
<i>Furia.</i>	<i>Promops.</i>	<i>Furia.</i>
	Gen. <i>Cheiromeles.</i>	<i>Nyctinomus.</i>
Fam. Molossi.		<i>Mormopterus.</i>
Gen. <i>Nyctinomus.</i>		<i>Molossus.</i>
Subg. <i>Mormopterus.</i>		<i>Cheiromeles.</i>
Gen. <i>Molossus.</i>		<i>Rhinopoma.</i>
Subg. <i>Promops:</i> <i>Molossops.</i>		
Gen. <i>Cheiromeles.</i>		

It will be seen that the family *Nycteridæ* contains two only of the four genera included under *Megadermata*, Peters, a term, however, previously used by Wagner* to denote one of the subfamilies into which he divided his family *Istiphora*, and which also included *Macrotus*, a genus of *Phyllostomidæ* from Central America. I have therefore thought it better to drop the name *Megadermata* altogether than by retaining it to add to the confusion previously existing.

Comparison of the genera of the other families shows that (with the exception of *Rhinopoma*) the genera of *Emballonuridæ* exactly correspond to those included in the two families *Brachyura* and *Molossi*, Peters, while of the eleven genera contained in *Noctilionidæ*, Gray, five only are found among the fourteen which make up the family *Emballonuridæ*, the remaining seven being partly referable to the *Phyllostomidæ*, partly to *Vespertilionidæ*†.

* Suppl. Schreber, Säugeth. v. p. 639 (1855).

† Seven of the genera included by me in the *Emballonuridæ* were previously classed by Dr. Gray among the *Vespertilionidæ*.

The name *Noctilionidæ*, Gray, must therefore be rejected altogether by those who adopt my classification; and it is evident that, as Dr. Peters's families *Brachyura* and *Molossi* are united by me in a single family, it would be very undesirable to designate the new family thus formed by either of these names, which previously indicated only a section of it.

XXXIII.—*Description of twenty new Species of Hesperidæ.*
By W. C. HEWITSON.

Ismene Taranis.

Alis anticis supra cinereo-fuscis: posticis fuscis, fimbria alba, ad angulum analem fulva: posticis infra fascia triangulari alba puncto atro notata, macula fulva subanali.

Upperside brown, covered more or less, and especially near the base of the posterior wing, with grey hair. Posterior wing dark brown beyond the middle: the fringe, except at the anal angle, where it is orange, white.

Underside grey-brown. Posterior wing with a large central white spot marked by a round spot of black: a triangular orange spot near the anal angle: the fringe as above. The body beautifully tessellated with orange, black, and white.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Zanzibar.

In the collection of Dr. Staudinger.

Near to *I. Pansa*, Hew., from Madagascar.

Ismene Bixæ.

Ismene Bixæ, Clerck, Icones, pl. 42. fig. 4.

Ismene Chalybe.

Ismene Chalybe, Doubleday & Hewitson, Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera, pl. 79. fig. 2; Donovan's Nat. Repos. v. pl. 165.

The two butterflies I have quoted above, which have been considered as one, are very distinct species, as will be seen at once on comparing Clerck's and Donovan's figures of the undersides. In *I. Bixæ* the posterior wing is protruded at the shoulder, and has the white spot at a distance from the margin. In *I. Chalybe* the wing is of the ordinary form, and the white spot touches the margin. I have not quoted Linnaeus, because his description will apply to either species, and Clerck's figure has the priority.